as bravely as the war of the Infidel without the city. He had not even one glimmering of earthly hope to light him enward, but Honor was her own beseen, and showed him where and how to die. Even in his death he was identified with the people he loved so well, and days clapsed before his body was discovered, so mangled, that the embroidered eagle upon his breast alone told to whom it had belonged.

The breach through which the Moslem bexiegers pou into the City has never been repaired—the wide rent is "The stately cedars, tamarieks, Tall orient shrubs, fit obelisks," for him that fell; and all around reigns selemn ellence difficult to conceive near so large a Capi While the walls themselves are so lofty, that from the reed which passes under them, the upturned eye can scarceby eatch a gilmpse of the Mosques and minarets of the

There are nine gates or porter to the City, the most remarkable of which is the Bab-el-Hamajoom, looking out towards Pera. Here sits the supreme council of the empire and the appellation of Government is identified with the Porte which it occupies. In all oriental countries the gate was selected as the place for administering justice as being the most public and easiest of access. The Turks retained many of their ancient urages among the Greek customs which, for the chief part, they adopted, and this is one of he most remarkable.

With the exception of one very long street which traverses the city nearly from the high walls of the seraglio the gate of Adrianople, the streets are narrow, winding and uncommonly dull and descried; but here mangy dogs are continually running between your legs which afford a tempting passage in this petticoated place—beggars in rags, quiver ng with vermin, are lying in every corner of the street—new a bridal or a circumcising procession squeezes along with music that might madden a drummer—new the running feetman of some Bey or Pasha endeavors to jostle yeu toward the wall unless he recognizes you as an Anglo-Baion; one of that race whom they think the devil himself can't frighten or teach manners to.

Here is a lady of some barem mounted a la Turque on a denkey, and attended by her own slave and her husband's canuch. She is a mere bundle of linen, though a pair of ent eyes relieve her somewhat ghastly appear which would figure well in a tableau as a Banal is a beggar devouring his crust, but religiously leaving a of it in some clean spot for the wild dogs. Now an pertion of it in some clean spot to the pertiand to put it by, old man stops to pick up a piece of paper and to put it by, elst," says he, "the name of God be written on it and it be

The streets of Constantinople however present, notwithstending all that is disagreeable in our picture, a source of naccasing amusement and curiosity to the stranger. It is not of a purely Oriental character, for the intermixture of Europeans gives it a character of its own, and affords far wider scope for adventure than do many other Eastern cition such as Cairo. Demaseus, &c.

The Shah-nishins, or projecting windows, are latticed and alosed, I ke those of Convents, and for much the same reasen. Many of the houses, indeed, have no windows at all the street, but only a low, narrow, dingy doorway.

The bazaars are vivid and varied, and each is devoted to

a peculiar class of commodities; thus they have the Turkthe Persian, the Frank bazzars the armorers', the the weavers', the jewelers' quarters. They are long, wide cerificer, communicating with each other, mostly in an ir regular but striking manner. Their side walls are built of stone, and they are arched in or covered by a succession of demes, through which a subdued light is admitted. There b a cool and quiet gloom about them which is very refreshbg; there is also an air of profound repose in the turbaned merchants as they sit cross-legged on their counters-embewered by the shawls and silks of India and Persia. The look as if they were forever sitting for their portraits, and seldem move a muscle unless it be to breathe a cloud of smoke from their bearded lips or to turn their vivid eyes Be only living part of their countenance. If you make a pur have of any value, your merchant will probably offer you a pipe and make room for you to seat yourself on his courter. If you are sufficiently citoyen du monde to accept the hospitality, you will be repaid by a very pleased look on So part of your host, and a pipe of such tobacco as only these squatters of the East can procure.

The curious and varied drama of oriental life is acted before you as you tranquilly puff away and add to the almost imperceptible yet fragrant cloud that fills the bazaar New, by your host's order, a little slave presents you with a day cup of rich coffee, and you raise your hand to your head as your accept it, your entertainer repeats the gesture and mutters a prayer for your health.

The Mesque of Saint Sophia, with all its spoils, and the menaine of such magnificence as led Justinian to exclaim, Thank God I have been enabled to outdo Solomon seasce repays the trouble of procuring a special firman and

the treep of guards that must accompany you. There are fourteen chief or imperial mosques nearly all lofty and mag nificent in their general dimensions and built from base to done of white marble slightly tinged with gray. One, that of the Sultan Achmet, has six of those light, thin, arrowy lowers called minarete, while none have less than two and sens have four. But besides these imperial mosques there are nearly three hundred, little and big, scattered through

Within, a morque generally is the most uninviting and prajeriese looking place of worship in the world. It is naked altariese, tawdry and dreary looking.

The Mohametan faith is strictly Unitarian. The Prophet is only prayed to as an intercessor. The religious Moper erms his devotions five times a day, and sometimes rice in the night hesides; he is strictly observant of numereus and trying fasts, he distributes alms in large propor-fon to his means. Every act of his life is prefaced by a prayer, and yet he trusts to God's mercy alone for his hopes of heaven. He is ever conscious of the invisible and future wer d, and takes pride in acts of devotion that seem to him a vindication of his claims to a connection with that world. For this reason he despises the Protestant, whom he calls the "prayerless," as he looks down on the Catholic and Greek as idelators, on account of their processions and their wor thip of saints and images.

The Moslem is the slave of superstitions - those shadows of the light of faith that hannt every action of his life. Reard his neck he carries charms against accident and misfertune, which consist of verses from the Koran, wrapped

He lives in great dread of the Ginn or Geni. If he yaw he ejeculates a prayer that the devil may not be allowed to pp down his throat: and when he observes a falling star e never fails to exclaim, "May God transfix the enemy of the faith!" believing these stars to be leveled against bur glarious Ginn who are attempting to break into heaven.

The resignation of the Moslem is the most respectable part of his religious erecd. The most sudden and bitter mistune is received as if sent from God, and is borne with hamble patience. Death itself, cowardly as they may seem in other respects, is encountered and undergone with dig ally as d fertitude. The Moslem, indeed, when his time is came, turns himself in the direction of Mecca, and dies with as much resignation as if he did it on purpose. Then his family raise crics of lamentation such as "Oh, my came!" illy raise cries of lamentation such as "Gh! my lon!" "Oh! my only one!" These ejaculations become more striking as they proceed. "Oh! my buffalo!" does not sound pathetic, though it means simply that the dead was their support, and "Oh! my jackass!" sounds ambiguens, until the addition of "bearer of my burdens!"

herns it to elequence.

In Paradise, he finds the extreme of sensual enjoyment in this life. as a reward for the mortification of the senses in this life.

Bis heavenly haren consists of three hundred Houris—all
perfect in leveliness. What chance has his poor wife of
heing required under such circumstances? It is supposed she has a heaven of her own in some place or other, but titute for Houris the Koran is discreetly silent

Stambul, as a manufacturing town, scarcely deserves men-tion. Pipes and pipesticks, muslin handkerchiers, painted and em bre dered, costly sedd'ery and horse trappings, together with silk ingeniously adorned with gold and silver thread, are the principal articles produced. The foreign trade, now for several years. It not only imports manufactured and other goods for its own large population, but also for a cens derable portion of both European and Asiatic Turkey. nibitions and heavy import daties have almost

Previous to the last Russian war the Porte entertained the most extravegent rollons even as to the population of the country. It trusted to its old registers, or admitted anmerpulously the swolen estimates of the different Boulue Eathir, Eeys and Pashas, who, by lengtheuing their master refr. and average of the Balkane has quickened their deeph the pessage of the Balkane has quickened their tight, the Mosk we have still but very imperfect accounts both of their nade and population. Indeed of the extent of their trace there are searcely any reliable statistica. The fireign truce in Turkey is for the most part in the hands of Eng- eventy or plete to repel any attempt, at lea, French, Italian and Greek houses. Of the imports, time, of invasion of the dominions of the Porte

He withstood the work of treashery and occurredce within, come manufactures and cetter yarn are by far the great est, perhaps come seventy per cent of the whole; then so gar, hou and seek both wrought and unwrought, woolens, machinery mill work and coul. During the last three or four years, however, productive hede of coal have been dised on the shores of the Black Sea, and consequently the Porte now draws large quantities of this useful mineral from its own dominions. Plate, jewelry and watches, hard-

ware cutlery and earthenware.

As a set off against these imports, of which Turkey recives from Great Britain alone to the value of somethi like \$3,500,000 a year, she exports raisins, figs, raw silk op um, madder root, sheep's wool, lamb skins, cotton and occasionally wheat. The quantity of tobacco actually exported from Turkey being in fact very small-indeed so mall as scarcely to be noticeable in the official returns.

There are three articles, popularly known as Turkey car-

rhubarb-and so much pets. Turkey leather, Turke they spoken of that the trade in these three articles alone would appear to be of great importance; but the fact is Turkey does not at present supply either of these three ar-ticles in any great abundance. The English looms throw off the carpets, and the so-called Turkey leather is manufactured anywhere but in the Sultan's dominions; while the green rhuberb has become an article of such general and universal consumption, that the root is bountifully supplied

Before taking leave of the commercial part of this artiele, it may prove interesting to cast a glance at the domestic life of a Constantinople merchant. The respectable part of the community are dressed, and have said their prayers before sunrise. While the father of the family is performing his ablations, (which by the way he does not for his own, but for Mahomet's sake, his wife or slave is filling his pipe. Now he bends his turbaned head to the ground in prayer, and she, the prayerless, stands meekly and demurely by. Fatigued with his devotions, he sinks down cross-legged on his cushions, and his last Allah! is replaced by the amber mouth-piece of his pipe. The Sheikh (as every man of condition is called in his own house,) new raises his eyes, she knows the signal, and present his little cup of thick coffee. fragrant with ambergris—one could hope that it would scald, but it only seems to refresh her apathetic lord. As he replaces it again on its little silver receptacle, he resigns himself to repose, and the docile handmaiden disappears through the carved doorway. Soon afterwards the sheikh clops his hands, and the silent girl returns with a little tray, on which are eggs, and bread and butter. The sheikh takes his breakfast, washes, and resumes his pipe. It is time, howver, now to set about his business. So he warms his hands over a chafing dish, perfumes his hair and beard with civet. and then sailies forth to his office or the bazaar. At noon he dires—usually he feeds alone, but if business has gone well with him, and he is very affable, he invites his wives. For an hour or so business is again attended to, and then he returns—returns to his harem, where his wives rub his feet,

and sing him to sleep.

The number of inhabitants contained within the walls of Con-tantinople is probably about half a million, (500,000.) It is usual in the country to speak of the " Million of Stambul," but if the population of Pera, Galata, Scutari and be numerous villages about the city be added to that actually within the walls, there would not even then be much more than 700,000, and this estimate would comprise a very mixed population of Turks, Greeks, Armenians, Jews and The actual Mahommedan inhabitants do not num ber much more than 200,000, while the Mussulman popula tion of Turkey in Europe is quite equal to 4,500,000

Throughout the country the Mussu'man population never exceeds one third of the Christian. The following classification of race and language is perhaps preferable to uncer-Indefinite heads of Christians and Turks.

	Osmanlis (Turkish race and language all Musculmans) Sclavonic race and dialects, one-third Musculman and two-	700,000
Ŷ,	thirds Christian.	6,000,000
	Virchi Greek ( hureh	600,000
	Other races Gyp-les Jews. Armenians, Franks, &c Wallachia and Moldavia	150,000
	Allaniene (who are professedly Museulmana but in fact	20,0000
	more proud of their arms than faith)	1,590,000
1	Constantineple, Islands and adjoining territory	
	Total	10,750,000

The civil and religious law having only one source, the Keran, it necessarily follows that the highest dignity is the Mufti, who is the supreme authority with regard to the legality of religious, civil and political acts. We have recent ly had occasion to notice his influence in the management of the lately intended Turkish loan.

The Sultan neither declares war nor concludes posce, nor does he undertake anything of importance without previourly asking the Musti and his Ulemas if it is conformable to the law, and the Mufti decides the matter by a "fetwa" or ecclesiastical decree.

But there is another point which is well worthy of observation in this somewhat singular form of government. The nation also semetimes applies to the Mufti for similar purposes, especially in cases of rebellion, which becomes a gal opposition as soon as the motive of it is declared to be just and legal by a fetwa. Thus, though the Sultan of Turkey is absolute, inasmuch as there is no political body in the Empire which has any recognized power to check his will, he is obliged to reign conformably to the religious, political and civil principles contained in the Koran. And so great indeed, is the cuthusiasm of the Mussulmans for the words of the Prophet Mahomet, that it would be a hopeless task to endeaver to preserve peace in the Empire its should any insult, perpetrated against what they consider to be the true faith, be passed over unavenged. The same faneticism that carried them on to victory under Mahomet II., is still there—and who can undertake to say what

would be the result if it were once called into action?

The Grand-Virir is the President of the State Council.

which consists:
1. Of the Kinya-Bey, or Minister for Home Affairs.

 The Reis-Effendi, or Minister of the Foreign Affairs.
 The Chaush Bashi, or Minister of the Executive power.
 Besides this State Council there is the Perte of the Deferder, or the Ministry of Finance. All these authorities reside in Constantinople, and, with the assistance of the Mufti, govern the affairs of the Empire.

De Tott says that \$20,000,000 enter the Turkish Treasury. but differing as he does so widely from all other authorities we must believe that the actual revenue of Turkey is per haps more than double this amount. It has been set down as high as \$100,000,000, but from recent research it seems highly probable that the true sum reaching the miri is achighly probable that the true sum reaching the surv is ac-tuelly nearly \$50,000,000. The surplus income, and with nearly every year there has been a surplus has regalarly been laid aside for war purposes—and so strictly is the sanc-tity of this reserved fund regarded, that when, somewhat more than a year ago, the Turkish Government were in a severe financial difficulty, and fruitlessly endeavored, contrary to the dictates of the Koran, to raise money on usurious terms, these money chests of the miri (the treasury) remained

In the last Russian war it was proposed to organize an army of 300,600 men draughted from the Mussulman population only—that is to say, one man from every fifteen souls. During the last war with Egypt they brought an army of 140,000 into the field. The best authorities consider the present army in Turkey to consist of 207,400 infantry, 181,000 cavalry, making a total of 388,400 men. But those are not all regular soldiers; one half, if not more, are what may be called feudatory troops. The last stay away from their standards between the middle of April and middle of October. But should the standard of the Prophet ever be in danger from Infidel swords they would certainly rally round their leaders to die in defense of the acquisitions of their fathers, whether it were seed time or harvest.

The very position of Constantinople gives all the sur rounding States an interest in supporting the possessors of that fastness, emporium and metropolis. This is a conse-quence of at once the geographical structure of the country and of the hostile presence of Northern masses, which are now such as they were three thousand years ago—in the time

Constantinople may be approached in three ways-by the Dardanelles, by the Black See, and by the passes of the Balken through Roumelia.

The Dardanelles is a strait of about three miles wide, bu which semetimes narrows to half that width. There is little that is picturesque in these celebrated straits, the shores conf steep and barren hills, with but few trees scattered along their sides. But being one of the great highways leading to Constantinople it necessarily follows that this cele-brated passage is well fortified. Though to a critical in litary eye there is much to complain of—such for instance as the fact that the two largest easiles are so arranged that when in full canonade they must injure each other-the fortifi cations on the whole are very respectable, and have some few gurs that throw stone balls of two fost and a half in These guns can only fire in one direction he ever, and should they miss, the object of attack has sailed far away before they can be brought to boar again up in her. With the assistance of a small fleet, it would requi cry fermidable ferre to be able to break through the erre of the Darderel'es, and the defenses would be suffielenty complete to repel any attempt, at least for a long

It is easy to under-tand that of the Turkish floet, or ing as nearly as it is possible to severtain, of 20 ships of the line, 18 frigates, and 120 ships of war, of an interior order, siderable number are to be found in the Black Seafor perhaps Constantinople lies most open to an attack from tor perhaps concarant, powerful and ambitious country has a this side. A great, powerful and ambitious country has a large scaboard on this see, and increased it considerably by adding Bessarabia to its vast territorities during the war of 1812. Here, too, is the nominally free port of Odossa but which, with its large and safe harbors, already defended by strong batteries, is really at the disposition of the Czar of Russia. Here is a long line of sea-coast to defend, and should the Turks ever lose their supremary in the Black Sea, the great battle of any Russian war with Turkey would be fought immediately before the walls of Constantia while the lofty towers of the city would be cannonaded both from the Bosphorus and the Sea of Marmora. How far steem vessels would have an influence on this side of Constantineple is yet to be seen, but it is evident that the Rus ald have to build theirs on the coast of the Black Sca itself, while the markets of America and Europe would be open to the Turks.

More famed in the annals of war than in the peaceful records of commerce, the greatest river of Europe rolls along the whole border of European Turkey. This river is the Danube-the natural artery of Europe. Almost every article which is exported from Russia at present would descend that river, (if its navigation were open) and its tributary streams, the Save, the Drave, the Theisse, the Alt and the Pruth-not only to the ruin of Russian export and transit commerce, but to the increase of the internal prosperity and political importance of the countries on her Southern fromier-Hangary and Galileia. The progress of Gallicia, being a Polish province, it is most essential to Russia to arrest. She can never bear the sight of a Sclavonic people flourish ing under German dominion, and as Poles she may be suped to entertain respecting them peculiar views. But that the navigation of the Danube presents no insurmountable difficulty, has been proved more than once.

If the Danube, however, may not boast of her commerce she presents a line of fortresses as formidable for their strength as celebrated for their vigorous defense in the Russian wars. Widdin Glurgevo, Nicopoli, Rustshuk, Silistria, are all fortified cities of a similar chi iracter. They are both extensive and populous, uniting with their importance as military stations that derived from extensive trade along

The largest of these fortified towns is Rustshuk, containing, at the least, 7,000 houses. All around, the country is a dead flat as far as the eye can reach. Here it was that, in 1810, the Russians attempted to cross the Danube, but the banks were too steep and the batteries too well defended to allow them to proceed. They afterward crossed at Ostrova, near Widdin. Glurgevo is thought the most complete for tress in the empire. Its natural defenses are very formidable-placed, as it is, amid dismal swamps, it would be impossible for a besieging army to beleaguer its walls for any length of time. Silistria, in the last war, distinguished itself by a long and obstinate deferse.

But the Danube and its fortresses are not by any mean the only line of defense that hes between Constantinople and Southern Russia. Stretching from the head of the Adriatic to the Black Sea is a lofty, mountainous range known as the Balkans. This chain runs between the 42nd and 43rd parallels, and is covered with forest. It separates Turkey into several very fine and fruitful plains, that of Roumelia in the south, and on the north these of Bulgaria, Bosnia and Servis, ranging along the Danube-and it must not be fercetten that beyond that river lie the vast watery plains of Moldavia and Wallachia.

During the whole of the winter season, the passes of the Palkan are nearly impassable-and of these, two only do not at any time present insurmountable difficulties to the passage of troops

The Pass of Katchianik establishes a communication between Servia and Roumelia. But, throughout its whole length it is protected by a succession of fortresses and The most remarkable one, however, is the Su'n Derhend, or Porta Trajani, through which the great read from Vænna to Constantinople, (distant about 700 miles from each other.) by Belgrade and Sophia runs. This is a deep defile, skilfully defended by two strong forts-the one at Ikiman-the other near Kostendje.

Behind, to the south of the Balkans, there are several ertified towns, all of which would have to be taken before hostile army could venture on approaching Stambul. In the war of 1769 and that of 1810, although the Russians

repeatedly succeeded in crossing the Danube, they durst attack the Turks amid the recessor of the Balkan Suwarrow, who had leoked calmly on the brutal alaughter at I-mail, refused to venture into the profound defiles of these mountains. In the war of 1828, however, they did centrive to force their way through the Balkans; but, courageously defended, there is little doubt but they are impassable by any large body of troops.

Conquered by the Turks just 400 years ago, Constantinej le would seem to be about to play a conspicuous part. Providence works in a mysterious way. Her troubles may be the means of regenerating her corrupt people-and by destroying the old, new powers and capacities may be ere

## SUBTERRANEAN LIFE IN PHILADELPHIA. AS REEF BY OUR OWN REPORTER.

me months ago, in the course of a conversation with without interrupting me, until I said that I regarded them as the only true Christian sect now existing. "They are

"not Christians." he replied, "they are Quakers only. You say that they support their poor, and aid one enother in distress. True. But Christianity requires more than that Jesus did not say. Do unto Quakers as ye would that Quakers should do unto you. He was no provincialist, no sectarian. He loved the Jew, but he was the friend of the Gentile also. His followers should be cosmopolites, and haters of whatever tends to disunite mankind. Now, although the Quakers aid each other their liberality is confined to members of their own sect Who ever heard of a Quaker congregation alding a great cause that one of the Priends did not originate! If ever you visit Philadelphia go to the dwellings of its poor, and you will find that in the City of Brotherly Love there is a great absence of Christian kindness; or in the Society of Friends you will find very few who deserve the proudest title that has ever been given to the Man of Sorrow-the "Friend of the Poor."

This letter will prove that I did not forget the philoso

pher's remark. The last day of my sojourn in Philadelphia I devoted to a ramble amid the wretched residences of the poor of the proudest and richest city in Pennsylvania.

In walking up a street that intersects Chestnut I met an adopted felloweitizen, from whose appearance I judged that he much more frequently patronized the boarding hovels of the "East End" than the hotel palaces of the upper-ten. I accosted him, and inquired if he knew where Jemmy Cuin Lyed!

Indade I do yer honor; I've jist come from there.

"He keep ledgers, doesn't he ! "He does, yer honer."

Is it true, that sometimes sixteen or seventeen person of both sexes, sleep in one of his rooms all night t

'It is, yer honor.' I was going to request him to adopt a more republican ede of salutation than "yer honor," when the reflection that my very sober countenance-a rather wee begonish face-probably caused him to think that I was a Judge, or rate, Justice of the Peace, or Juryman, and that I might have considerable to able in converting him to a truer belief, induced me to relinquish my intention, and to

"How much does Jemmy charge for a night's lodging !" Two or three cints, yer honor. But sure, a gint like yourself wouldn't be after sleeping there !

If I rightly recollect, "I rather guessed not," but, at the same time, I expressed a determination to visit Mr. Jemmy Quin's establishment, and requested the stranger to ac mpany me as a guide. He earnestly advised me to relinquish my design, as " they thought nothing there of rob bing a man, and looking friendly in his face all the time, and even, he added, in his own language—which, however, I must decline to quote—of acting toward him as the this year acted toward the traveler whom the good Semaritan relieved,

f making him involuntarily and literally anas-culotte! Seeing that I was not to be diverted from my design, he advised me not to be accompanied by a policeman and to be very careful if I had any loose change about me, if I didn't want to lose it.

I was about to make a very bul pun about having no imm rai money in my possession; but the eight of a very levely lady, with a very bright black eye, a very pretty foot, and with a very red shawl on, saved me from this do gar dation, as d I walked onward and I found a star in the inity of " Small," or Bedford at, which is the Pive Points

And, lo | the star went before me until he came and stood till at the place where Jemmy Quin was

His house is situated in a street named Bedford st., and nicknamed Smallest. It is narrow, modely, and fall of wretched tenements, inhabited by men and women who seem to have been made expressly for such dirty dwellings. There are equally disgraceful streets in New York, but New York never claims to be regarded as a city of Brother ly Love. In the commercial metropolis a man is looked upon merely as a machine for making money; but the Philadelphians pretend to regard him in a far different

light. Let us judge them by their fruits: I entered Quin's bar room-a little filthy apartmentand instantly beheld six or seven of the vections of a variety of vices-men and women, colored and uncolored-as degraded specimens of human nature as it is possible to conceive of Each had some mark of the beast on his virage—a black or bloodshot eye, a bruised brow, or a swollen cheek. On a form was sleeping a hideous looking dwarf. He was so yellow-pale that I mistook him at first sight for a corpse. Hight, I judged, about four feet noth said the officer, who observed my astonish ment, "is the real original Jemmy Quin." Several of the poor wretches present-especially the

darkies-appeared to be very full of the milk of human They shook me very cordially by the hand kindness! and seemed to be very desirous of pressing me to their bosoms. Having lately drawn a check, however, I felt compelled to check their symptoms of Brotherly Love.

"Sir!" said an emaciated drunkard who arose from the foor on which he had been lying as he advanced toward me with a Timothy Toodles Burden air, "Sir-you are a gentleman!" As a sheep beneath her shearers is dumb, so I opened not my mouth. Again he exclaimed, after a solemn pause-"Sir, you are a gentleman-and you'll give

What's a fip?" I asked

"A fip. Sir and you give me one-for you're a gentleman," was the reply.

If it be allowable to compare small things with greata German prince (of a "taty patch territory") with a citizen of a Republic and a writer for a powerful prose; I would say I was now exactly in the position which Prince Albert occupied when he asked the cook what in't was? Good soup this "-said the husband of "Mrs. Albert what is it made of cook?" "May it please your Highness" said the cook-"there's cabbage in t and there's beef in't, and there's beriev in't." "But what is 'in't' asked the Anglo German Prince, who did not comprehend the abbreviation employed. "May it please you Highness," retorted the cook " as I was saying-there's cabbage in't and there's-&c."

I could not learn what a fip was until in despair of obtaining a definition, I applied to my friend the M. P. who told me that it meant sixpence, or in other words the price of 'a drink'-of liquid crime.

We went from the bar room into the back yard, and viewed the dismal dormitories of these degraded children of destitution. The vard was strewn with rotton straw, offal and other putrid substances. The officer pointed to a celler and informed me that that was one of Jemmy I asked him if I would be permitted to descend? "Yes," he replied, "you may go down." He repeated this in a manner which showed that politeness alone prevented him from adding, " but you li be a fool if you do

I descended. The stair lacked several steps. The room, which might be about twelve feet square, present d a sad picture of low (in fact subterranean) life in the chief city of Penneylvania. Ventilation there was none-no straw-no cleanliness. Upon the bare boards lay a middle agod no gro and negress. The woman was wrapped in an old rag ged brown clock, the man, stretched at her side, was dressed in the ordinary costume of the poorest class of laborers Both were conscious of my presence. For some time I stood silently gazing on the strange spectacle before and around me. I had seen equally wretched scenes before, but not in America. I almost repented of having said that any of the prisons of New York were unfit for human habitation earned what the moral effect of these lodging houses must be-not by thinking, but by witnessing a sight which would have caused any clergy man to fice from the cellar in

The other rooms we visited were as fithy, as unventilated, and as verminous as the cellar. No one can stay in there places longer than a few minutes without carrying off with him a colony of its insect inhabitants.

From Jammy Quin's home, we went to Duffy's cottages, n an adjoining street.

They are atnated in an alley, about a yard wide, and

which is paved with patrid filth. The stench arising from here accumulations, as we passed from one alley to another, was intolerable. And the souls of the women who spoke to us, as we strode onward, seemed to have been made of the putrescent pavement we walked upon. Duffy's reems are twelve feet square : but, in consequence

of the space occupied by the stairs, they are actually not more than ten by twelve. Yet each room almost every night centains eight or nine human beings, white and black of both sears, and of different ages! They are locked in at a certain bour, and released by the proprietor of the place in the morning. The vast majority of the people who frequent these rooms have as little sense of shame as beasts have. Such was the statement of the Officer; and after what I had witnessed at Quin's, I did not feel disposed to doubt the accuracy of his assertion.

# LAKE SUPERIOR.

### an Englishman, I culogized the Quakers. He listened Cutonagen Post Route-Lake Superior Journeying. e of The N. Y. Tribune ISLE ROYALE MINE, Portage Lake, L.S.

In the "Act to reduce into one, the several acts es"tablishing and regulating the Post Office Department,"
the fellowing clause is supposed here to give full authority to the Postmaster General to order the mals for
the copper region to come on the route, which I do rity to the Postmaster General to order the mals for the copper region to come on the route, which I described in a recent letter, directly from Milwaukee to Ontenagon. The clause is in these words: "He may "direct the route or road where there are more than "enc. between places designated by law for a post road," which route shall be considered the post road." As the route now followed, and that which is proposed, are alike in great measure were trails, it is supposed that no difficulty can arise on this score. As however, the contract to carry the mail in its present round about warse has son e little time to run, and a change migh possibly result in increased expense to the Depart it is suggested that a private mail might be estab from Lake Shawano to Ontenagon under the clause in the act, which makes it lawful for the Postmaster Gen-eral to extend lines of posts on the frontiers, and contract for the mail carriage, authorizing the contractors to receive, as compensation for their services, all the ostages at the usual rates on "letters, newspapers," nagarines, pan phiets, and packets, conveyed by any "such posts." Parties enough stand ready to make such a centract even for so short a space as two years. I find the seeling on this subject as I pass through this regis n very strong; it is hoped here that the Govern nent having made it penal to establish a private mail will not let another winter pass without giving the peo-ple a public one on which they can depend.

Just at the close of last winter Mr. C. C. Douglass went down to "the States," and his account of the jounce, besides being interesting in itself, enables me to make some corrections in the description of the mail rette given the other day, he having followed it.

The party when it left l'Ance consisted of six gentle-ten, with two hired men and three dog trains—three men, with two hired men and three dog trains—three dogs to each train. One gentleman was from Kewee-Law Point, and three were from the Ontonagon; these four had a two days' journey over the snow to the Acce. Mr. Douglass came thus far in a sleigh on the ce, and the sixth, Father Baraga, the Catholic siciary, resides there. Mr. Douglass's account of his journey I found interesting, as it gave me a lively idea of winter traveling as it still exists here. The sub-

of winter traveling as it still exists here. The east starce of it is as fellows:

The "Dog train" is a name by custom applied to the rost of sleege to which the dogs are harnessed. It is neigh a thin board of hard wood turned up at the end, frequently folled over like a secoil; is from 8 to 12 feet in high, from 12 to 18 inches wide, and along each side is tastened a narrow elete pierced with boles. A steat cloth is hid across the train and the goods or exchange placed mannit. The cloth is then brought up packages placed upon it. The cloth is then brought up and over the whole from side to side, and all securely lacked by a cord which runs in the boles in the clotes harled by a cord which runs in the colors in the cloter. The degs, whatever be their number, are harnessed tandem—the harness consisting only of collar, traces, back strap and girth. To the collar small bells are frequently attached. There being no "fills" or pole to the train, in descending hills and steep places the train is held tack by a man, a rope being attached to it for the jurpers. At the landing, a few rods from where I the form the purpers are large for which the same. the purpose. At the landing, a few rods from where I am writing, two dogs are lying, for which the owner, Shelato, a Canacian Freenlman, would not take \$50. re buders, and remarkably sagnelens fellows they the in reciting at a plance where they may take their trains in the thickets, among failen logs, on the streams and labes in rulety, have often higher values than this. There we depose a partly of the Newfoun land brook, not set; large, white, with large poir of black. I was surplied to learn that when upon a journey, the doct the ad but there a day, and that at night, and that their

cod consists of boiled Indian meal—sometimes a piece of tallow boiled in—sometimes only the meal, and a few pounds of raw fish, which is winter is easily taken along frozen. The trains in the present case were drawn by three dogs each. The freight consisted of the carpet bags and blankets of each member of the party. apply of hard bread, pork, tea, coffee, sugar, &c. the bipeds, and meel and fish for the fourfooters

To proceed.

March 2.—The company left Rathbun's saw-mills, upon the snow, which was about four feet deep, and effered a good track, ewing to a rain the previous day followed by a hard frost. It took the mail route to Carp River, and at night encamped upon the shores of a small lake, having made about 25 miles. The "camp" was formed in this manner: having selected a well sheltered spot in the thicket, a part of the company proceeded to dig away the snow, others to cut down a preper number of long poles, others still to collect branches of the fir trees and firewood. The poles were thrust into the banks of snow about fifteen feet apart, bent over and their tops fastened together. This was the frame-work, the covering consisted of branches of trees. The ground was then thickly strewn with fir thoughs, a fire built in the center beneath a hole left in the roof, and the "camp" was finished, its ends being red 2.- The company left Rathbun's saw-mills, the roof, and the "camp" was finished, its ends being left open. A few fir boughs thrown together upon the roow made a bed for the dogs. After a supper of pork, hard bread, and a dish of ten, each man rolls himsel hard oread, and a dish of ten, each man four himself his blanket, throws himself upon the boughs with his feet to the fire, and imagines himself in bed with his feet tucked up—at all events be sleeps as well. While here, the mail frum below came up, brought by two men and five dogs; it consisted of seven bags of letters

men and he alogs: it consisted of seven bags of letters and papers, part having been left behind. March 3—The party advanced six miles, and came to a lake nine miles long, the head waters of the Meno-minee. Over this rapid progress was made; a rough, bad trail among the iron mountains followed, which forced them to encamp a few miles west of the Jackn iron works, having again made about 25 miles.
4th—They went on to Marquette, about 15 miles, and

ren ained for the day

5th—Striking off to the south they struck the Escanaba, at a distance of 25 miles, and fellowing the stream
down five miles further, came to the buildings of some
lumber-men, where they stopped. A good portion of this day's journey was over pine barrens, and for a share of fourteen miles without a stream.

6th—Here, fortunately, they had an opportunity of

hiring a lumber-sled and a pair of horses, and finding a passable winter road, which the lumberers had cut through, 30 miles to the mouth of the Escanaba. The

dog trains were consequently dismissed, and the party rested that night at Bay de Nocques.

7th—A horse and sleigh were hired to take the party down, upon the ice, to the village of Green Bay, 120 miles, at which place they arrived on the 10th. An inrident occurred a few miles from Green Bay worthy of notice: The driver had been warned, while still several notice: The driver had been warned, while still several miles from Green Bay, to keep off shore and drive directly to the lighth use, at a point seven miles from the village. He, however, followed the coast two miles too far, which, on crossing, led him over the shoals of "Little Tail Point," where the ice was rotten. He passed over several thin places and seams in safety, but just before reaching the firm ice one more seam occurred; lestarted up his horses to strike across as quickly a rossible but the ice was way and horses and sleich. s possible, but the ice gave war, and horses an I sleigh langed in, carrying with them the whole party, augneuted by new passengers to ten persons. T ere or two got upon firm footing, and it was not long before all were rescued. While others were engaged in detaching the horses and getting them out, Mr. Dougass sprang into the sleigh to look after the baggage. Throwing it out pack after pack, after a time Pather Baraga's carpet bag came up. The old gentleman had exhibited great anxiety as to its fate, stanting on the ice all dripping with wet, and poking about for it with a long stick, utterly forgetful of his almost freezing condition. When it was tossed to him, completely scaked with water, he exclaimed with tears in eyes-"I may as well go back to Lake Superior, for "there goes the labor of five years." This was the first intimation the party had of the old Padre's business below, and upen being asked what he meant, he explained by saying that the 1,700 manuscript pages of his Chippewa Dictionary, the labor of five years, was in that lag, and that he was on his way below to get it put in type. But there was no time in the intense cold, when the clothes of the whole party were fast becoming stiff with ice, to examine the condition of the dic-

tichary, for there were seven miles still to travel. A little after norn the party reached Green Bay, and I after Baraga had at length an opportunity to examine the state of his manuscript. You can imagine the sun-thire on the old gentleman's face as he opened the bar. which he had carefully enveloped in for cut the ren, which he had carefully enveloped in firred, and upon undeling it, found that, save the wet-ting of the edges of some of the leaves, it had sustained no injury whatever. It has since been printed at Cin-chinati. From Green Bay the party proceeded on by ail staces.

It seems that my informant the other day was mistaken in making the Lake Superior Mails come from Lake Shawano to Green Bay, they coming in fact from Fend du Lac-the southern point of Lake Winnebago. em this point, however, I am told that a Mail does to twice a week to Lake Shawano, which has recently sequired seme importance by being made the place of parnent for the Menominees.

The original contract, as I learn, was to carry the

Lake Superior mail via the Menominee River to L'Ance, &c. A recond route was afterward established from the Escanala to Carp River, &c., and finally Green Bay was made a post-route. The contractor then con-scillated the three into one, and his successor—for the original centractor is dead—finds the thing a very com-fertable way of pocketing a thousand or two dollars of

It anything is to be done let it be done quickly.— There is time enough before the close of navigation to There is time enough before the nake the necessary arrangements, and have regular news from the Copper Mines during the coming A. W. T.

Nove — In proceeding north-west from Milwankes, the newly-sa-tallish d pear for Indian payme at at Lake Shamano, it on the bor-dens of the white mea, and no section on the chandle resident for the Very Boset. From this place, he there is a cattle read or path to Gistenagon. The general design expressed through the cutter expressed through the cutter of the control of the cutter of the c

# KEESEVILLE.

The Ausable River and Falls-Iron Works-Seenery, &c.
Correspondence of The N.Y. Tribune.
KEESEVILLE, N. Y., August.
About five miles from Lake Champlain, embosomed

an erg the high bills of Essex County, lies the pleasant village of Keeseville, of which and its vicinity the folwhile of Keeseville, of which and its vicinity the fol-lowing account may interest the readers of your ency-cic-reale journal. It takes its name from a family by the name of Keese, who were among its first settlers, and has a population of 3,000 inhabitants, eminent for the intelligence and enterprise which are needed to de-velop the resources of a region as rich in mineral wealth as it is rugged in surface. The traveler will find here large manufactories, several handsome church-es, a bank, a flourishing academy of a high order, and all the usual adjuncts of an enterprising manufacturing all the usual adjuncts of an enterprising manufacturing town. During the two past years two new and tasteral churches have been built—the Baptist, costing \$6,000, and the Presbyterian, \$12,000. The Episco-

6,616, and the Presbyterian, \$12,000. The great attractions of the village are the ironworks at the nagnificent scenery of the immediate vicinity. It there let me e eak.

The growth and prosperity of Keeseville are derived.

The growth and prospectly of Accessing are derived principally from the immense water-power supplied by the Aurable River, which flows through the center of the village. On its banks a large deserted woolen factory stands, a monument of the Free Trade Tariff. It las, however, been recently leased for a period of four year, and will soon be added to the iron works of the Market Einschand of which I send you the following Hesers. Kingsland, of which I send you the following There works now consist of one rolling mill, which

turks out the "nail plate" at the rate of 4,000 tuns a year, and two nail factories where are 55 nail machines, making 80,000 kegs of nails annually.

The raphity and precision of these machines are won-derful. The same firm are just finishing another large nill at a cost of \$30,000, in which they will roll all kinds of iron; round and square, scroll and horse shoe, There works [consume annually 6,000 tuns of iron,

Three works consume annually 0,000 tands of the related, at present prices, at about \$500,000. One half of this is made from the native ore at their own works, and the ren ainder at small forges in the vicinity. The works are known as the Lagie Nail Works. Works are known as the Eagle Nail Works.

Firsty-nine thousand busiels of charcoal were used
by them during the menth of July. This is made
alout eight niles from the village.

In addition to the above, the same enterprising firm

are regarded in manufacturing nots and washers for

terrar, and wrength hen wagen axies.

With the parentee, a young man resident mear by, they are new perfecting a most ingenious machins for nulling here-tice rails. It has already been successfully tried, and produces a null pronounced by blacking the few perfects of the second to these made by hands. Its produces null seen be in the market, and it is expected. all trance the price of those nails three or four seats

The ore-bed which mainly supplies these miles about eight miles distant, and varies in depth from a

Directly and indirectly, 800 men are em Company. They are principally Irish and Canada French. Of the latter, there are multitudes in Keen-ville. I was struck with their diminutive size as class of people. They intermarry within close and ties, and generally at a very carly age. Many men-boys, 17 and 18 years old, are already husbands and fathers.

fathers.

The scenery of the village and surrounding country The scenery of the village and surrounding country is equally beautiful and remarkable: taking its rise from Lake Placid, at the foot of the old White Face Montain, 40 miles away, which towers up nearly 5,000 for above Lake Champlain, the Ausable (pronounced Assaw-ble) pours its swift current along. It has bold wild river, rushing through the grand old hills, plansing over its rocky bed, turning graceful curres as sharp angles, leaping precipices, tearing through mighty chasms, and again gliding over more level plains, until by two separate forks, it empties into Lake Champlain. To the mere tourist and the man of science, the locality is exceedingly interesting. Miss Frederika Bramer, the Swedish authoress, thought it second only in its wonders to Ningara. No gool gist could pass it without minute investigation and professional enhancement.

Prof. Emmons, in the Natural History of the Said

without misute investigation and protessional enhances.

Prof. Emmons, in the Natural History of the Same of New-York, has described its geological features at length, and gives a wood cut of its most striking locality. The rock which forms the bod and banks of the river, (and of which there is enough to build many cities like London.) is known as the Potshim sandstone. It here in thin horizontal layers, is easily procured, and in swers admirably for building purposes, as Keeseville itself may twenty. The earne kind of stone is found in the neighborhood of Theondoroga, and in many localities bordering on Lake Champiam.

Half a mile below the village, the river takes its first plunge over a perpendicular rock falling thirty feet into an oval basin whose, diameters are from 800 to 150 feet. From hence, it passes for half a mile between "munitions of rocks;" until at the little village of Birmingham it takes its last majestic leap, sity feet over the Jagged precipice. From the foot of the Falle, the course of the stream lies for a mile, through an awful chasm in the hills. Passing some distance down the banks, we find within a few hundred rads of each other, two stair-ways, built by citizens of the village for public use. One of these has 189 steps, and is built in a huge rent in the rocks. The other has about 230 steps, and lands you at one of the most remarkable points of view. The river, serpentine in its course, and narrowed down to twenty feet in width in some places, roars and rages against its walls. Looking upward, you are awed by the rude grandeur of the seen. The rocks towering on either side 150 feet high, surmounted by the whistling pines and cedars—the perfect solitude, where scarcely an insect's hun joins the song of the river—the great rifts in the rocks, as if split by Titans—all contribute overpower the mind of the sensitive observer with a feeling of the majesty, and presence of the unseen maker of it all. When the water is low, as it was a few days ago, you may walk safely on the projecting path of Him who hung his arch of promise there—and to whom the wild river sends up its " unceasing thunder and eternal fram "

and eternal feam."

If, Mr. Editor, any of your readers would enjoy rand scenery, and spend a few pleasant days of an autumn trip away from the crowds of the city, and the in of its business, let them go to Keeseville, and see new rails are made, and how the Ausable "fercely

glad," leaps

Down these precipitons, black, jugged rocks
Forever shateered, and the same forever."

We have received advices from Bermuda to Sept. 13, The Regal Gozette of that date has the following stems

We have received advices from Bermuda to Sept. 13. The Regal Gozette of that date has the following kems:

The brig Tornado, Capt. McCarty, arrived yeaserday from Baltimore with eattle for Joseph Harvey, Kiq. On Thursday last in lat. 35 30, lon. 72, picked up on the hatch of a vessel, a seaman named William Bradley, who reported that he was the only survivor of the crew of the American brig Albemarle, Capt. Curry, which vessel was capaised on the previous night at 12 o'clock. The Albemarle left Norfolk on the 4th with a cargo of staves—loaded by Mesers. Dickeon—bound to the West Indies. The crew consisted of two mates, a cook and five seamen, all of who mere drowned with the exception of Bradley.

On the same day saw a French ship in distress. There was a severe gale on the day previous.

The schooner Water-witch, Captain Joseph Hatchings, arrived here on Thursday last in 10 days from New York, leaking badly. The Water-witch having made the land about 3 o'clock on the day previous, nearly opposite the North Rock, (wind at south east) was standing up to round Long Bar, intending to come in at the west end, and steering a south west course. At about 9 o'clock, she structure of a surface of the "Three Brenkers"—the vessel at the time going at the rate of six miles an hour. The shock was terrific and next rapidity caused much apprehension lest the vessel would mim diately go down. The Captain, with great presence of mind, at once cut away the lining on both sides of the ten down to the keelson, and forced old clothes, blanket, &c. in between the timbers, which fortunately were very close, and checked the water which had been running in with great rapidity. A sail was then got over the bows and was pressed against the plank and as the vessel panaletrough the sea. which naturally aided in keeping out the water. She had at one time three feet water in the bold. Great credit is due Captain Joseph Hutchings for bringing the vessel into port under the circum-tances.

prevailing to an alarming extent at St. George's. The Royal

Gozeitesays:

We were in hopes of having some cheering statement relative to the Fever in St. George's to lay before our readers to day, but in this we are grievously disappointed. The list we subjoin, and the number of names ender our obitnary heading, speak too forcibly of its and effects.

The disease is spreading through the town, and God only knows where or when its progress will be stayed. Of the 16th Regt, there are 106 sick of Fever; 2 men, 1 officer, 4 women and 2 children have died. The Ordnance lost a man yesterday morning. Of the Sappers, 2-5ths of their number are in Hospital.

Or the 205 convicts only 25 have escaped the spidemic—

ts only 25 have escaped the epidemic-Or the

50 have died. We are argued, however, although the numbers suffer-ing from the Fever are greater, it is less intense in charac-

# TEXAS.

TEXAS.

The steamship Perseverance, Capt. Lawless, arrived here from Galveston yesterday, bringing Galveston dates to the 16th inst., and Indianola papers to the 13th. She brought the amount \$13,196 in specie on freight.

We see it stated in The Galveston Journal of the 13th, that the steamship Lonistens, which was to have sailed on the previous Sunday evening for this port, was detained until the following evening from sickness among the pasengers and crew, resulting in the death of one before she left. Several others were not expected to survive.

The disease, we regret to perceive, was prevailing estensively and severely, not only in Galvoston, but also in other parts of the State. The Galceston Journal, of the 13th, says:

It is scarcely two weeks since the first case of yellow fever appeared among our citizens. For several days there were doubts expressed by some of our physicians in to the nature of the disease which was confined to a few strangers, mostly boatmen, and those having no residens here. But it soon extended generally to the unacclimate portion of our population, and the yellow fever characteristic became apparent in a majority of the cases. During the past ten days our city has been heavily afflicted. We cannot hazard even a conjecture as to the number she have been taken sick during this brief period, but certainly we have not had so great an amount of sickness size that far almost entirely confined to the unacclimated our city probably never before contained so many of the class.

The News of the same date says:

our city probably never before contained so many or class.

The News of the same date says:
Yesterday the interments exceeded those of say day since the commencement of the epidemic. The much lemented Dr. Bryan continued his unremitting and (as we learn) remarkably successful labors in saving others nearly to the hour of his own death. He was compelled reluctantly to abandon his patients at 4 P.M. on Sanday morning last, and was a corpse before morning! Two other physicians, also unacclimated, died in the commencement of this fatal epidemic, namely, Dr. Ridley and Dr. Baum, who had more recently come to our city. Some families have been entirely swept away. We have just heard that the last member of Mr. W. T. Mitchell's family died lest night. Mr. Mitchell came here about six much since with his wife and two sons, who were all held in high estimation by all who knew them. Four or five days ago they were all well; now they are all gone.

The Cerulian publishes the subjoined notice of the pre-

The Civilian publishes the subjoined notice of the pro-tess of the disease:

The number of interments for the prohe number of interments for the week ending Soptem-19, as furnished by the City Sexton, Mr. Drew. is

olkowa.					
preday, Sec	demb	E 6	3 Sunday.	Septembe	er 11
Vidniens,	68	7	6 Monday		12
turday.	44	1	\$		
ridey.	4+	9	7 70	discourses.	*********
atterday.	26	16	91		4400
The Gal	restor	a Journal a	the 15th	has the	following
ce of the	progr	ers of the	disease	during t	he two out
uent days	12				

.... 9 | Wednesday, Sept. 14.

An eminer t physician, writing from Houston to The Caherten New, on the 16th inst, states that several cases of yellow fever had occurred there, but that the cyclesus had so far been of a very mild form.